The M'Kean County Miner.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

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BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,

Law & Land Office.

AGENCY OF THE

KEATING LANDS.

Practice in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

RAUKUS & MILLIKEN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Office—Over the Store of Sartwell Block, on Main Street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. RAUKUS

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.

OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,

March 30, '75. SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

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PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business will be attended to, and cases will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,

PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.

Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.

Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,

Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,

13 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.

Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. Vandooy,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE

F. W. HOGARTH,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. N. ROSE

Having been appointed one of the Commissioners of Smethport and Wetmore Districts, to divide the Real Estate of the late Wm. L. Bingham, in McKean County, will be at the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House, in Smethport, on Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1875, for the purpose of performing the duties of said appointment.

ROBT. N. ROSE,

Agent of the Trustees.

Wetmore, Dec 30, 1875.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits.

Store Opposite Baptist Church,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'

BILLIARD SALOON

AND

RESTAURANT,

Sartwell Block,

Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA

O. W. SARTWELL, S. S. SARTWELL

E. R. CHATTUCK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Olean, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.

Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

W. T. CALLAR,

DEALER IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS O. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise,

KANE, PA.

W. R. SIRRETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE HATS, CAPS,

FURS, ROBES, Etc.

Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Terrace, Near Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors

P. L. STONE, Clerk. (Late Proprietor of the Olean House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,

Union Street, } OLEAN, N. Y.

Conveniently to Depots.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.

The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

CABINET SHOP,

Mechanic Street, Smethport,

WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,

Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDEVENT,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customary at the New Quarters,

Over the Post-Office.

He is prepared to do

Shaving and Hair Dressing,

In the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,

And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

Graining by a New and Cheap Process.

I make a specialty of GRAINING, by a new process by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.

CARL RAMER

The Old Homestead.

It may be small and poor and lowly, yet
We love it always; memory may fill
Her chambers full, and time and care may chill
Our hearts, yet stands the dear old homestead set
In picture that we never can forget.
At sudden thought of it our eyes will fill;
When we are old, we journey to it still;
Though strangers live in it, our loving debt
We pay the same.

I think it is like this
That exists in heaven, though no joy they miss,
Look back upon the little planet earth,
And some, upon our bright and sunny days,
Swift-winged again, flying flowers gaze
On the old homestead, where they had their birth.

A BROTHER'S SACRIFICE.

Bearn and I were in a quiet and beautiful cemetery of considerable extent and with an exquisite, varied surface, wooded with remarkable grace. Bearn, with a changed face, led the way along well graveled, winding walks, among white monuments and much handsome shrubbery to a secluded spot among firs and cypresses and balmias, a little inclosed square, perfectly velvet in its sod and planted with numerous choice flowers and shrubs. In the center of this lot was a large square cenotaph of dark green porphyry, with the simple word cut into the top in intaglio and gilded: "Triptolemus."

Bearn laid upon the block a small bouquet, which he took from his pocket, and stood by it in silence, while a wondrous pathetic softness melted into his face and dewed his eyes just a little; but even that touch transfigured the man, and the hard outer crust dropped away, affording tender precious glimpses of a sweet soul underneath. Dear heaven, brothers! Why do we not oftener see one another at such moments as these, when we are none the less man because the hearts within us are vitalized by strange yearnings and spiritualized by subtle consciousness of our infinite capabilities—Ah! "A friend, Bearn?"

"My brother!"

"How long has he laid here?"

"He is not here at all," said Bearn, turning away. "That is simply to his memory;" then, with a sudden wild gust of passion that revealed to me a new phase of the man, he lifted his hand as if to salute the block, and cried:

"I would give all I am worth if he did lie here in his lonely grave, after due honor in the world to his nobility!" We walked away in silence, crunching the gravel beneath slow feet, and each looking down, busy with his own thoughts.

"Tell me about Triptolemus," said I, and my silent companion roused himself out of his faraway mood with a start. "After all," said he, "there is not much to tell you, only how I loved him, and how he loved me and all of us, and gave time, ambition, everything for the sake of this love! Last time I saw him alive—it was in February, 1849. There were only two of us—Trip was two years older than me—and my mother, and we had a hard time of it. Trip, you see, was a very bright fellow, quick to learn, ambitious, wanted distinction honors, and all that. He'd had a good start in schooling, was well grounded, you know, and going right forward to his goal, when father died, leaving us nothing much but his good name. Then mother and I went to work, for we were proud of him, you know, and we knew he'd never forget what he owed us. Mother started a millinery shop, and I left school and went errand boy, and we managed to keep Trip at his books and the wolf from the door, but it was hard times, old fellow! I were patched shirts, I can tell you, and mother's face got very thin and anxious. She had her worries, you see, but didn't let on, and she didn't eat as much as she needed—but how could two unthinking boys know that? Trip was getting ready for college, and, by night-teaching and odd jobs of different kinds, he got together quite a little nest-egg to help bear his college expenses—between three and four hundred dollars it was. Well, one night he woke me up with his groaning. 'What's the matter, Trip?' said I, and with that the poor fellow burst out crying. 'Oh, it's too bad, Flav!' said he. 'Here's the sheriff's been put in an execution upon mother's poor little shop, and she never said a word about it to me nor you neither, and I, selfish dog, nothing, living upon you both!' 'Never you mind about that, Trip!' I answered stoutly, 'you're going to be the gentleman of the family, and it's all right our working for you. When you're rich and famous won't we rollick in purple and fine linen, though!' He said no more, and I went to sleep. Five days later Trip was gone, and left only a letter with $200 in it—more than half his pile.

"'I'm off to California,' he wrote, 'to contribute my share to the support of the family!' And he had gone without a word of leave-taking. I left the old lady fainting in the arms of some of the neighbors, and ran all the way to the ship where the ship was to sail from. I just saw him as the vessel was towed out. I shouted to him to come back; he smiled, shook his head and waved me a farewell. 'Take care of mother, and I'll do the rest!' Those were his last words, and I never saw my Trip again!"

He stopped and looked out over the hazy scene before us. "It was hard lines for the old lady, Mr. Smith, and I had ado to make her look up again. You see all her pride was in Trip; she counted on his turning out so well. But by-and-bye came a letter from him, written on shipboard; then another, noting his arrival, and a third from the mines, with a remittance, too. He wrote with marvelous cheerfulness. He was going to make his fortune very soon, and do no end of things for us. These things chirked the dear old lady up wonderfully; the money made her quite easy, and she began to conclude that it was all for the best. More money, more remittances, until he had sent us in all nigh $2,000; and then the letters ceased suddenly. We wrote, we waited, we wrote to friends, to the newspapers, but no news of Trip. Three years, and not a word from him. It was awful. The old lady's hair turned white, and she lost the use of her limbs, and had to give up the shop. That made no matter, for I had got a start on Trip's money and was doing well enough for both. But her face was a haunting horror. She had dreams of Trip—I did not know it then, and she never spoke—and saw his white bones bleaching on a desert waste—the same killing dream, night after night. Three years, and then a Californian came to see us, assured himself we were Trip's folks, and told us he had been Trip's partner at the mines, and had come to bring us Trip's effects. And he piled some little bags of gold dust on the table, and put Trip's little Bible alongside of these, and a bundle of home letters from his kit. My mother seized these, held them to her heart, and asked: 'Where is my dear, Triptolemus?'

"The man had a tender heart—honest fellow, with all that treasure in his pocket he hadn't enough of his own to buy himself a decent suit of clothes—and he bungled badly in telling his tale. Trip's claim had got thin, and, against the advice of his best friends, he joined a party to go prospecting elsewhere. The party got lost, some were shot by Indians, some came back starving, but Trip never came back at all. Nothing was heard of him, and the men of the camp, after taking good care of all his effects, had sent them home to us by the first comer. 'My son Triptolemus lies unburied in the wilderness! I knew it!' cried my poor mother. I put her to bed; she was paralyzed, and for many weeks the dear soul lingered between life and death. Then she got well enough to say: 'Flavius, go find your brother's remains and bury them!' The miners had sent home pretty near four thousand dollars, so I left the old lady in good hands and went Californiawards upon the sacred errand. It was a fruitless one. I came back as I went, only I had fallen upon some fortunate speculations, and began to be a rich man. Poor old mother! She would give me no rest. Her dreams were incessant. I must find her boy's bones, bleaching in the wilderness. Well, about ten years ago, to satisfy the dear old lady, I made another trip to California, and, as luck would have it, came across one of the few survivors of the prospecting party. 'Stranger,' said he to me, 'none of us can rightly say poor Trip is dead. We were lost in a sandy wilderness, and were nearly all of us half crazy. Trip had sunstroke, and wandered off from us to the hills; that I remember well.'

"It is a long story, Smith, and one of pain for me. I heard of some abject Digger Indians, who were known to have had an insane white man in their camp and care, the most abject and degraded of the whole gang. I had a long search for these people. I found the chief of the band, and, with money and long cajolery, got him to tell me of the white man who had been in his camp. There could be no doubt it was one of Trip's party. 'Where is the man buried?' I asked. 'Man no dead,' he said. 'White man tuck um!' 'Where is he now, then?' I asked, trembling. 'Mewhow um!' Hetook me to Havilah, in Kern county. There, in the county almshouse, gray, squalid, abject, I found a driveling, cunning idiot. It was my brother! Do you see that house yonder?" said he, pointing to a large, secluded mansion, with extensive grounds. "Triptolemus, my poor brother, was dead," said Bearn. "I came home, bringing a coffin containing some bones. I erected the monument you have seen to my dead brother's memory. Once a week my poor, decrepit mother comes there in a padded coach, and lays her offering on the tomb to the memory of the deceased."

Bearn drove into the grounds of the mansion he had called my attention to. He flung the reins to a boy at the door, and introduced me to a composed, middle-aged gentleman with gold spectacles. "How is your patient, doctor?" he asked. "About the same." "May I go in to see him?" "Of course," the doctor said. We walked up stairs, down a long corridor, very hospital-like, and Bearn opened the door of a handsome apartment. There, before a hot coal fire, in a great easy chair, walled on by a smiling, pleasant-voiced attendant, sat a middle-aged man with long white hair, whose eyes had no speculation in them, and who did not look up, nor give any sign of recognition as we entered.

"How is he to-day Mary?" asked Bearn. "Always the same, Mr. Bearn," she replied. "Never noticed, nor complains, but does all we tell him, like a child." "Like a child!" echoed Bearn, with tears in his voice, and he went to the statue's side, and embraced him, and parted the long white hair from his forehead, and kissed the shapely brow, yellow with the dingy stain of long continued lunacy. "Do you know me, Trip?" he asked, with a quaver, the most pathetic in his tones. There was no answer. He sighed, and took a package of bon-bons from his pocket and gave it to the silent creature, who mumbled them eagerly, greedily: "Be kind to him, and take good care of him, Mary." "Bless you, sir, I will! I couldn't help be kind to him. He's such a lamb."

We made a silent exit and drove off again.

"The old lady knows nothing of this," said Bearn; "he has been there ten years, and I durst not tell her. But this is not our Triptolemus, anyhow," he said, with a burst of feeling. "This is only a wreck, a hull, a ruin. Our Triptolemus, our noble Trip, gave himself, mind and body, for our good. He died that we might be comfortable, and this is all the poor legacy he was able to leave us."

The autumn evening fell into dim twilight, damp and chill, and we drove along in silence.—*World.*

A Clever Debater.

Speaking of the old time political debates of Virginia gentlemen, George Cary Eggleston relates in the *Atlantic Monthly* this racy anecdote: A story is told of one of the fiercest of those social political debaters, which will serve, perhaps, to show how unnecessary the presence of an antagonist was to the successful conduct of a dispute. It was "at a dining day," to speak in the native idiom, and it so happened that all the guests were Whigs except Mr. E., who was the staunchest of Jeffersonian Democrats. The discussion began, of course, the moment the ladies left the tables, and it speedily waxed hot. Mr. E., getting the ear of the company at the outset, laid on, right and left, with his customary vigor, lashing the Whigs on their softest points, arguing, asserting, denouncing, demonstrating—to his own satisfaction—for perhaps half an hour, silencing every attempt at interruption by saying:

"Now, wait, please, till I get through; I'm one against seven, and you must let me make my points. Then you can reply."

He finished at last, leaving every Whig nerve quivering, every Whig face burning with suppressed indignation and every Whig breast full, almost to bursting, with a speech to reply. The strongest debater of them all managed to begin first, but just as he pronounced the opening words Mr. E. interrupted him.

"Pardon me," he said, "I know all your little arguments, so I'll go and talk with the ladies for half an hour, while you run over them; when you get through send for me, and I'll come and sweep you clear out of the arena."

And with that the exasperated man bowed himself out of the dining-room.

Wolves in France.

A French agricultural newspaper furnishes some interesting statistics in connection with the number of wolves in France. There are about 2,000 able-bodied animals of that species, which destroy to the amount of about 1,000f. each. But this 2,000,000 francs in no way represents the loss occasioned by their presence; these 2,000 wolves, who only devour some 30,000 sheep a year, oblige the farmers to keep 20,000,000 sheep in folds, and render it impossible for them to feed in the fields as in England. All this entails great expense. The writer thinks that if proper measures were taken the young wolves might be killed in April, and the country freed from this scourge in the course of a few years. It may be doubted, however, whether it would be possible to get rid of wolves entirely, as in hard winters they come in from North Germany and Poland. They are sometimes found at Chantilly and Fontainbleau. They are very cunning. A pack of them will go to a fold and place themselves all on the same side. The sheep naturally huddle together at the other extremity. On a sudden the wolves dart round, and the terrified sheep rush in a body with such force across the fold that they often knock down the barriers which protect them.

Able to Take Care of Herself.

Mrs. John Morrissey, say a correspondent, is a fine, looking lady, who, like her husband, is perfectly independent of Mrs. Grundy, and knows well how to take care of herself. Formerly she lived at Troy, New York, where she was highly respected by all classes of citizens. One afternoon it chanced that the eyes of a young sprig of fustian happened to fall upon a tall, handsome, elegantly attired lady, who was walking up the street in front of him. He passed and repassed her, trying to attract her attention, but in vain. Finally he addressed her, when suddenly an arm of steel emerged from a seal muff and a blow that seemingly might have felled an ox, laid the young fellow sprawling against a stoop. Quickly he recovered himself, gathered up his beaver and cane, and retreated rapidly down the street. The lady stood for a moment laughing at his discomfiture and then turned upon her heel, the admiration of all beholders. Her would-be adorer inquired of some one who stood at a safe distance who the lady was. A smile came with the answer: "Mrs. John Morrissey."

THE CENSUS OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Numbers, Religion, Nationality, and Occupation of Queen Victoria's Eastern Subjects.

From the London *Times'* summary of the late report on the census of British India we extract the following: The total of the population of India under British administration, as ascertained by this census, amounts to 190,862,042. The area in square miles is 904,643. The average number of persons per square mile is 211; of houses per square mile, 41; and of persons per house, 5.14. In Burma, including the Karen States, the total area is in square miles 1,450,-744, and the total population 238,830,-958. The population per square mile of England is 422; of England and Wales, 390; and of Great Britain and Ireland, 265. But owing to the vast tracts of waste and forest, the average population of the inhabited parts of India is much denser than that given above, the average for Bengal being 397, for the north-western provinces 430, and for Oude 468 to the square mile. Among the towns foremost in India, and second only to London in the British empire, is Calcutta, with a population of 795,000; while Howrah, the Southwark of Calcutta, contains nearly 100,000 more. Bombay contains 644,000, or about 150,-000 more than Liverpool; and Madras 398,000. Among English cities, Manchester and Birmingham have each 350,000; Leeds and Sheffield, 250,000 inhabitants; between these in size comes the fourth city of India, Lucknow, with 285,000. Classified according to religion, the population of British India is divided into 140,500,000 of Hindoos (including Sikhs), 40,750,000 of Mohammedans, and 9,250,000 of others, including Buddhists and Jains, Christians, Jews, Parsees, Brahmins, and Hill Men, of whose religion no accurate description can be given. Thus nineteen in every twenty persons in India are of either the Hindoo or the Mohammedan religion, and there are seven of the former to two of the latter.

The Christians in India number not quite 900,000, or less than one in two hundred, and of these some 250,000 are Europeans or of European extraction. Three-fifths of the Christians in India are in Madras, where they number one and three-fourths per cent. of the inhabitants. In Bombay they form three-fourths per cent.; in Bengal, one-seventh per cent.; in Burmah, not quite two per cent. of the population. There are many people, we believe, who still imagine that the natives of India are of one allied race, similar in manners, customs, and speech. It may surprise such persons to learn that this report enumerates no less than twenty-three distinct languages spoken throughout the peninsula, exclusive of the innumerable dialects of the aboriginals and various hill tribes, while there are still greater varieties in Burmah. The diversities of nationalities, however, is as nothing compared with the variety of castes. In the north-west provinces three hundred and seven distinctive appellations of Hindoos are specified, and in Bengal, Mr. Beverley estimates the number of castes at not less than a thousand.

With regard to occupations we find that 1,236,000 persons are employed in the government service of one kind or other; 833,000 are engaged in religious or charitable operations, including 849 Christian ministers and preachers; 30,000 devotees and religious mendicants; 10,000 astrologers; five wizards and 465 devil-drivers; 189,000 persons are engaged in education, literature, and science, of whom 518 are poets. It will probably not greatly detract from the pleasure which his royal highness the Prince of Wales will derive from his tour should he learn, that among the 190,000,000 of her majesty's subjects, who will welcome him with greater or less enthusiasm, there is to be found but one "speech-maker." Thirty-three thousand persons are engaged in law, and 75,000 in medicine, while 218,000 are recorded as devoting themselves to the "fine arts," though the claim of all these to be artists is very doubtful, as under this head are included votaries of music in every form, descending even to the cognate professions of acrobats, wrestlers, snake charmers, and monkey-dancers. Thirty-seven and a half millions, or three-fifths of the entire population, are engaged in agriculture, and 950,000 are concerned with elephants, camels, horses, cattle, etc., or gain their living as hunters, trappers, or fowlers. The commercial classes are estimated at 8,441,000, and the artisans at 6,747,000. The non-productive classes comprise 2,265,000, some of whose professions appear to be very singular—twenty-two have returned themselves as gamblers, five as pigeon-fliers, and forty-nine as spies, 301 are professional thieves, and thirty are rogues and vagabonds; but whether they have so described themselves, or have been so classified by their friends, we are not informed. There would appear, however, to be some improvement in this respect since the last census was taken, for Mr. Plowden, who drew up the report for the northwest provinces, remarks that "there are 32 flatterers for gain" or "sturdy beggars" recorded on this occasion, and the "vagabond" who announced his calling as such in the Agra district has disappeared." Whether the "flatterers for gain" have entirely disappeared may, however, be doubted, for we find 108,000 persons whose occupation is described as "guests." If these are the representatives of the parasites who figure so conspicuously in early comedy the definition would certainly apply to them.

Items of Interest.

Pennsylvania has eighty-six towns that end in "burg."

Dawson Johnson, a fourteen-year-old colored boy, has been sentenced to State prison for life in Lexington, Ga., for arson.

When a burglar saw that the woman whose house he was plundering was awake, he exclaimed, with an oath: "Hang me! if I will be guilty of robbing so homely a woman as you are!" and he left.

"Kisses by the Sea!" is the title of a new song; but we should think such kisses would be rather cold comfort this sort of weather. An experienced young man says they taste better by the parlor fire, and we believe him.

A musician, George Sharp, had his name painted on the door thus: "G. Sharp." A wag of a fellow, who knew something of music, early one morning made the following admirable and significant addition: "Is A flat."

A melancholy friend in Des Moines despondently writes: "Weather is very wet in Iowa. Weeds are ahead of the corn, grasshoppers ahead of the weeds, grangers ahead of the grasshoppers, and the dreadful 'middlemen' ahead of them all, as usual."

The combatants on both sides in the Spanish war destroy right and left, without compunction. Farmhouses, orchards, grain fields and groves disappear before their ruthless march, and the Basque provinces and Navarre present a picture of desolation.

The two great express companies of the United States, Adams and the American, employ about 8,000 men, 1,900 horses, 1,200 wagons, and use 3,000 iron safes. Their agents travel more than 100,000 miles daily, or more than 32,000,000 miles annually.

A Baptist missionary in Jacmel, Hayti, says that his first sermon there was disturbed successively by a drill of the national guard in front of the church, by the whispered news of an insurrection at Port-au-Prince, and at last by the entry of soldiers to arrest men suspected of treason.

The other day while a Texas grand jury was in secret session, a member rose in his seat and addressed the conclave: "Gentlemen, I haven't had a man indicted yet. Now there is a merchant in this town who is always sending me insulting bills and I want him indicted for arson or something of the sort."

A Danbury deacon nearly captured five boys who had been devastating his chestnut trees one Sunday afternoon. Shaking his fist at their retreating forms, he angrily shouted—"The sneaking little rascals! If I had hold of 'em one minute I'd"—and then suddenly espying his pastor on the scene, he impressively added—"I'd pray for 'em!"

An innocent method of destroying cockroaches is to place a bowl or basin containing a little molasses on the floor at night. A bit of wood, resting one end on the floor and the other on the edge of the vessel, serves as a bridge to conduct the insects to the sweet deposit. Once in the trap, its slippery sides prevent retreat, and thus cockroaches may be caught by the thousands.

Curran's Ingenuity.

A farmer, attending a fair with a hundred pounds in his pocket, took the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped. Having occasion for it shortly afterward, he resorted to mine host for payment. But the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what he meant, and was quite sure no such sum had ever been lodged in his hands by the astonished rustic. After ineffectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor of Bardolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice.

"Have patience, my friend," said the counsel; "speak to the landlord civilly—tell him you have left your money with some other person. Take a friend with you, and lodge with him another hundred in the presence of your friend, and come to me."

He did so, and returned to his legal friends.

"And now I can't see how I am going to be better off for this, if I get my second hundred back again. But how is that to be done?"

"Go and ask him for it when he is alone," said the counsel.

"Aye, sir, asking won't do, I am afraid, without my witness, at any rate."

"Never mind; take my advice," said his counsel; "do as I bid you, and return to me."

The farmer returned with his hundred, glad to find that safely in his possession.

"Now, sir, I must be content, but I don't see I'm much better off."

"Well, then," said the counsel, "now take your friend with you, and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him."

We need not add that the silly landlord found he had been taken off his guard, while our honest friend returned to thank his counsel exultingly with both hundreds in his pocket.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barrows - - Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1875.

HENRY WILSON.

At five minutes before eight on the morning of Monday, November 22, Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, went to his last account. His health has been failing for several years, and so impaired had been his physical condition that since his election to the Vice Presidency he has been able to preside over the sittings of the Senate on comparatively few occasions.—The last attack from which he suffered occurred a fortnight ago, and although he was apparently rallying from it, his system was clearly overtaxed and finally gave away suddenly without a moment's warning.

From the Buffalo *Express* we copy the following well written notice of his useful life and services:

Of his parents, who were even more humble and poverty-stricken than those of most of our "self made men," little or nothing is known. Their name was Colbath, but their son Henry, who was born in 1812, having been adopted by a neighboring farmer, took his name—Wilson. His youth was spent laboring on a farm, and until he was twenty-one years of age he only enjoyed a few months of schooling. But he was a hard reading lad nevertheless, and when he went to Natick, in 1833, it was with a determination to win a way for the purpose of educating himself. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and subsequently studied at one of the New Hampshire academies.

Then losing his savings in an unfortunate investment, he returned to the shoemaker's bench until the log cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840 carried him into the political field. There he found a sphere, and from that campaign, in which he made a great number of speeches in support of Harrison, until his death, he was rarely out of harness. In the Massachusetts legislature, during the next five years, he became a marked man from the bold and uncompromising position he took with regard to the slavery question. From the very outset of his public life he was an unflinching, consistent, anti-slavery man, and the views he entertained and asserted publicly in 1842 were esteemed as radical that they made his name known and detested by most people throughout the country. Withdrawing from the Whig party in 1848 he joined the free-soil movement and for four years was chairman of the free-soil state committee of Massachusetts. In 1851 and 1852 he was state senator, and presided at the national free soil convention in Pittsburg. In 1853 he was elected to succeed Edward Everett in the United States senate and that seat he retained, practically without opposition, until he was chosen vice president in 1872.

The ten years, from 1855, to 1865, comprised Henry Wilson's most arduous and honorable public services. During the first half of his term he was one of the little band of republican senators who so faithfully and courageously faced the arrogant and overbearing representatives of the slave power, and in spite of sneers, defiance and open violence, maintained their principles, and by speech and action won the admiration of the entire North. Wilson, Sumner, Chase, Seward, Hale, are names that will long be cherished and revered by all Americans of the North, at least, and are entitled to respect everywhere. Massachusetts was well served in the Senate during those trying and perilous times. Sumner and Wilson were strong and conspicuous characters. Their uncompromising hostility to slavery made them the objects of bitter hatred among the southern party, and Sumner was nearly murdered at his desk by the bully, Brooks, in consequence of words spoken in debate. Wilson's speech in the senate on that occasion was one that made the heart of the sympathetic North thrill with enthusiasm. It was so scorching that he was promptly challenged to fight a duel, but though he refused to accept he went armed after that, and declared publicly that he believed in the right of self defense.—His anecdotes dummy and after the Kansas troubles were widely circulated and read at the North; and in the campaign of 1860 Henry Wilson was received as a popular hero wherever he went to speak in support of Lincoln and the non-extension of slavery. During the war he was chairman of the senate committee of military affairs—a post involving the most enormous and important labors. Many public men conversant with the circumstances have borne voluntary testimony to Mr. Wilson's marvellous capacity for work, and to the value of the intelligent service he rendered the government in co-operation with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton.

Since the war Mr. Wilson has been constantly in public life as senator and vice president. Aside from his public labors he has found time to make some valuable contributions to the political history of the times in which he figured so prominently. He has published a "History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th Congresses;" "History of the Reconstruction Measures;" and two volumes of his last and greatest work, "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," which is left unfinished. Since he became vice president in 1872 Mr. Wilson has not been in entire sympathy with the administration, and in some quarters it was thought that he had aspirations for the presidency himself, but his failing powers undoubtedly caused him to resign all such hopes before his death. It is well for his fame that he was not permitted to become entangled in further political complications. He has died in the harness and passes into history with a rounded and well-assured reputation. He has fought the good fight for his country and will be gratefully remembered. "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Henry Wilson was a typical American—a representative and product of our institutions and society, which offer to every man the fullest scope for the exercise of all his powers and an unimpeded career. His humble origin, high character and noble success, are a splendid example and encouragement to those who, like him, begin life poor, uneducated and unfriended.

It is ludicrous to see the democratic organs drop the discussion of the causes and results of the campaign which has just blighted their fondest hopes, and go to grinding out the old "third term" tunes. They remember that when they kept the third term bugaboo before the people's eyes in 1874 they made large gains. So now they are going to rally around the same old scarecrow again, in the hope of distracting public attention from hard money and other vital questions. They are quite welcome to adopt such a wooden-head policy if they see fit, but for all practical purposes they might as well try to make a dead cat an "issue" in the coming campaign. Nothing could better demonstrate the utter lack of broad, sagacious, statesmanlike and *politic* ideas among the democratic managers and organs than this childish attempt to revive a stale party rear back which has had the life stamped out of it by a score of republican conventions during the past year. The republicans have definitely announced their policy in this matter, and there will be no change.—Buffalo *Express*.

Sam Randall, Pennsylvania's candidate for the Speakership of the next House of the United States, is described as a man over six feet in height, and about 195 pounds in weight; forty-seven years old, active and energetic for his age; stoop-shouldered and losely built; face clean shaven sallow and wrinkled with much scheming and thought; head good sized, with short black hair, slightly tinged with gray; voice very shrill and metallic; is not a flowing talker, but his dogged earnestness and untold courage make him always a prominent figure in the foreground of the debate.

When the Boston *Advertiser* conjectures that the existing depression in trade is due, among other causes, to a low state of mercantile morality, and a consequent want of confidence, we suspect that journal hits the nail pretty squarely on the head.

The prospect for a war with Spain about Cuba does not improve, and the holders of Cuban bonds will have to try some new dodge. The "On to Cuba!" cry, for the present, is a failure.

The Democratic Party.

The most demoralized, confused, broken-up, scattered, disintegrated, confounded, lost, dazed, and knocked-out-of-time people that exist to-day on this planet, are that body of citizens who call themselves "democrats". Like the tribes of Israel, they have been wandering for many years in the wilderness, unable to find their way out, and compelled to subsist on very short fare. Unlike the Israelite wanderers, they haven't got any Moses. For fifteen years they been running wildly hither and thither, in search of a leader. Every few years somebody has come forward and tendered his services as a leader, but only to quickly demonstrate his utter incapacity for the position. McClellan, Seymour, Pendleton, Thurman, Hendricks, old Bill Allen, and, last of all Sam Tilden, leaves the headless democracy worse off than ever before. Its physical organism, its mental and moral structure (so far as it has any) are all torn up. Its condition is one that realizes the notion of chaos more completely than anything that has lately appeared.

Six short months ago, Tilden seemed to be the most promising Moses the headless old body had found since it became an aimless, scattered, and disintegrated crowd of wanderers, without a reason to be. His vigorous and probably honest blows against the infamous Tanning sent him up like a rocket to the chair of governor. His too palpable intriguing for a higher flight sent him down like a stick, and proved that he, like the rest, is not stuff of which political Moseses are made. For the tournament of 1876 Sam Tilden is out of the field, and the headless old corpse has no one to put forward in his place who can bring to them any reasonable hope of success.

The Timber Cut.

There is no doubt that there will be a very considerable reduction in the amount of logs put in in the coming winter. Throughout the country this reduction will amount to at least one-third—in some localities this will be considerably more. In this district not so many men are going to the woods as is customary and it is even the case that whole gangs, when their services are over at the mills, are dispensed with, instead of being sent to the woods as formerly.

With regard to the prospects for the cut elsewhere, we learn from the Lumbermen's *Gazette* that in the Saginaw Valley the larger manufacturers will put in only what is absolutely necessary for successfully carrying on their next season's work at the mills, while many of the smaller manufacturers will put in no logs at all. We were informed the other day by a lumberman who usually cut from sixty to ten million feet of logs that this year he should put in none whatever. He preferred inasmuch as he had no mill to supply, to allow his timber to stand at least another year and take the chances of forest fires, could be, "these trees have got along without being burnt for say a hundred years, and the chances for their being burnt next year are no more than one in hundred, judging from precedent". Perhaps our friends' logic is good, especially as the railroad does not penetrate the point where his timber is situated.

When lumber is actually selling on the Saginaw river at $4 50, $5 and $23 we must confess that the incentive to lumber largely is not particularly strong.

The only possible way to bring about a change for the better in the manufacture of lumber, the only possible way to avoid disaster in the future, is to reduce the production of lumber. We think the demand for lumber this year has been, and next year will be as great as it was in 1865-6 when prices were high, but the demand has not been this year and will not be next year sufficient to absorb the ten or fifteen per cent. increase which has taken place year after year in the last decade.

Last season each lumberman seemed to go on the principle that everybody else intended to reduce his cut, so he would keep up to the regular cut or go beyond it—and the remarkable decline in prices is owing to that foolhardy system.

Experience is a dear teacher, and yet the lessons taught will prove valuable if they are heeded.—Williamsport *Gazette*.

And it is thus the *Herald* remarks: A male egg, one that will hatch out a rooster, has at its pointed end an all folds and wrinkles while a female egg has no wrinkles and is perfectly smooth at both ends and well rounded. It is evident that the Democrats laid in a good many smooth eggs on Tuesday, for they didn't bring out any roosters.

They are reviving a bit of history in New York which may tell against the sunny-faced Cox in his run for the Speakership of the House. In 1872, he ran for Congressman at large and was beaten. In November the year following, running to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. James Brooks, he was more successful, being elected by a fair majority. Mr. Brooks died in June, 1873, and before Congress assembled Mr. Cox, according to the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, drew pay for the whole period from the death of Mr. Brooks and preceding the election, and defended the demand for the money and kept it. For the period from June 4 to November 5, the amount of pay was $3,125, and it covered time before Mr. Cox was even elected. Some color of law was found by which he could get hold of this money, and he took it, and never gave it up. Now Mr. Cox is found running for the Speakership of the House, on the high ground of opposition to increase of salary and of reform in expenditure. Cunning Cox.—*Boston Globe*.

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, - PORK, - LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

New Goods

AT

LARRABEE'S!

Having thoroughly restored and repaired the store formerly occupied by Geo. L. Sheldon, I am now prepared to offer one of the finest stock of goods in the county, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

My Stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

DYE STUFFS &c.

IS COMPLETE.

I ALSO HAVE A FINE

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

and in fact every thing kept in a country store. My motto is

Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. C. Young.

Larrabee, June 2, 1875.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood.

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

Ayer's Pills have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their prudent action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St. Buffalo, N. Y

Administrators Notice,

WHEREAS Letters of administration on the estate of John Martin deceased, late of the township of Sergeant, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same to him without delay.

DAVAULT MARTIN, Administrator

Smethport, Nov. 4, 1875.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor, WM. HASKELL.

Smethport, April 9, 1875.

J. B. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. J. B. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 26 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be opt open as long as busines continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. ☜

S. R. Smith,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS

AND

Groceries,

At Hamlin Station,

Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

19-25 SMETHPORT, PA.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

OF

OLEAN, N. Y.

THAT MAMMOTH STORE

Is Now Full To Overflowing With All Seasonable Goods, At Lower Prices Than Ever Before Heard Of.

OLEAN, SEPT. 20, 1875.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c.

Port Allegany, Pa

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, TOYS,

Also Agent for the

Ithaca Calendar Clock.

Latest Styles of PLATED JEWELRY

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

GENT'S SHIRT-STUDS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, RINGS, &c

CHARMS of all Descriptions.

SILVER PLATED SPOONS,

KNIVES, FORKS, CASTORS, FRUIT AND CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c.

All of which will be sold at bottom prices for Cash

Repairing of all kinds done and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Orders taken for any watch made.

SMETHPORT, PA.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH as large stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords in Seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, 5c 8c per yd.

Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.

16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & BIRETTE CLOTHS, FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.

A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLA.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.

An immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE, CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. ☞ Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. ALL

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

A CARD TO CLOTHING BUYERS!

We respectfully announce that our FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS is now ready for inspection. We have purchased an unusually complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,

and everything pertaining to a first-class Clothing Store, and propose to keep our already well earned reputation of being the leading Clothing House in this section. Come and see us,

M. LEVY & BRO.,

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

Also stores at Hornellsville and Gowanda, N. Y. OLEAN, N. Y

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street.

Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— Thanksgiving.

— Go to Barden & Roberts, Ledrel, for prints at 7 and 8 cents.

— Where you can't save 50 per cent. by going to Patterson's?

— Our Baptist friends have built a new chimney to their church. It was needed.

— Malfey mourneth the increase of gorgeous Layer shops in Bradford. Well may he

— We have given our readers and ourselves a rest this week as regards our editorial page.

— H. Hamlin has just received a new stock of goods, selected with his usual good judgment and good taste.

— New goods are constantly arriving at A. N. Taylor's store. They have come very beautiful prints and dress goods.

— We are happy to say that the Miner's job room was never in our experience crowded with work as at present.

— Another Osgood, brother of E. O. of Bradford, has been restored to sight by the skill of the almost miraculous Updegraff, of Lilmire.

— H. King, Esq., has, we are informed, bought a lot, with the intention of building thereon a residence, adjoining the residence of Dr. H. L. McCoy on main street.

— The stone work on the jail is finished, and all the stone cutters discharged except two, who are finishing up the stone steps. The roof is nearly ready for the slaters.

— We regret to learn that Frank N. Taylor has been quite sick for several days past. Frank has done the work of two men and a boy since his father was injured.

— It is declared that Cornelius Vanderbilt & Co have evaded the payment of $2,000,000 a year in taxes for the last ten years. The New York Legislature propose to investigate the matter this winter.

— Owing to a dispute, or ambiguity, as to the boundary line between the lands of the Ridgway Estate and the Buffalo Coal Company, a resurvey was made last week by engineer Bryden, of Wellsboro.

— The Coba Herald, which was obliged to suspend a few weeks ago, has resumed, reduced in size and price. McKibbin seems to have plenty of pluck, and we hope he will soon see brighter days.

— Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Cowan has sent us a supply of blank applications for Revenue License, for the greater convenience of those in this community who may wish to use the article.

— Although A. N. Taylor, Esq., is confined to his room and bed bed, he does not forget the poor, therefore it is through his generosity that our table groans under the weight of a nice fat turkey this Thanksgiving.

— The good people of Eldred are rejoicing over their new sidewalk from Barden & Robart's store to the depot and from Young & Barden's store to the corner of Main street, both much needed improvements.

— All those wishing new goods for the holidays will do well to call on Barden & Roberts, at Eldred. They will receive new additions to their already large stock which they will sell at the lowest figure. Call on them and see.

— The Burgess and Common Council partake of Thanksgiving dinner to-day upon the invitation of Mrs. L. Rogers. They will undoubtedly strive to attain the typical Arcadian proportions by means of the cornucopia usual.

— P. D. Hamlin has just put in a furnace for the purpose of heating his house. It is said to work like a charm. C. J. Lain of Bradford did the work. He has had a large experience in putting in furnaces in New York city, and never fails to make one work.

— Silence and vulgarity is not profitable. "Brick" Pomeroy has gone into bankruptcy. His liabilities are $140,000 and his assets are 0. His smut-machine, the Democrat, will, however, continue to grind out slanders by the wholesale, as it is owned by his wife, and could not be foreclosed by his creditors.

— Over one hundred newspapers suspended operations in the United States last week. If they had been paid what was due them not one would have been obliged to close up shop. We have not heard of any gin mills or billiard saloons closing on account of hard times yet—and don't expect to.

— There are 530 inmates of the Berks County Almshouse. These eat in a week three steers, each weighing 800 or 900 pounds, and twenty barrels of flour baked into bread. On an average 112 loaves, each weighing seven or eight pounds, are baked every day.

— W. S. Moore, of Farmers Valley, was married a few weeks ago, and the boys celebrated the event by honoring him with an old fashioned "horning." Mr. Moore lost a half of a hog at the same time, which shows that the course of true love does not always run smooth.

— Moody and Sankey's revival meetings have commenced in Philadelphia in the old Pennsylvania Railroad freight depot, which has been fitted up for the purpose. Between ten and eleven thousand persons were present at the first meeting. In the afternoon service there was an immense throng, and although the meeting was announced for four o'clock, the doors were closed at three, and fully ten thousand people were turned away.

— We have on our books outstanding and over-due accounts of over eighteen hundred dollars, very near the cash value of the office. What would any of our business men think if they had to carry debts of near, if not quite, the full value of their assets?

— It is hoped that we will witness next year a great improvement in the church edifices of Smethport. The Episcopal society are making arrangements for building a new church. The Methodist society propose to repair and remodel their present church building so that it will be as good, and better, as when new. Nothing speaks better for a town than plenty of well built and well attended churches.

— You can save 50 per cent. by going to Armstrong's for watch repairing. He does not work 50 per cent. less, but does his work 50 per cent. better than at any other shop in this city. Give him a trial and you will be pleased. Mr. Armstrong has had over twenty years experience and can't be beat doing any kind of work and at short notice.

— We are pleased to inform our readers that M. A. Sprague of this place has just made arrangements with the Grover & Baker S. M. Co. to handle their popular machines, and is now ready to supply all who are about to purchase a machine. Don't forget to call when in town and see all the new improvements &c on this machine.—Terms to suit the times.

— The Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company is now selling tickets to Limestone, Pa.—a more important point than Bradford—and is making direct connections with the Erie Railway at Olean. Passengers leaving Buffalo at 7:30 a m arrive at Olean at 10:25 a m. They leave Olean at 10:50 a m and arrive at Limestone at 1:03 p m. Returning they leave Limestone at 2:45 p m and reach Buffalo at 7.50 p m.—Buffalo Express.

— A correspondent of the Buffalo Express, from Port Allegany, relates that during a somewhat heated discussion of matters growing out of the late election, a wholesale liquor dealer assaulted one of the most prominent and respected merchants of that place, in his own store, striking him violently and at the same time drawing a revolver. Further mischief was prevented by the interference of the bystanders.—The names of the parties were not mentioned.

— A Shotgun Fissure in the Earth.—About one and a half miles from Thompson, Pa., on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie railroad, is a deep, narrow crevice between the rocks, about sixteen inches wide and thirty feet long. A stone thrown into it can be heard for several seconds striking from side to side, becoming fainter and fainter until the sound dies away. The side is so uneven it has been impossible to measure the depth, but it is supposed to be very deep. On a cold frosty morning the warm air arising from this pit and coming in contact with the cold air outside, makes it look like a smoking chimney.

Lost.

At Judge Sartwell's golden wedding, which took place about four years ago he was presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane. It is the last thing that one would expect even the most hardened criminal to steal. Yet the cane has mysteriously disappeared, and is probably stolen. The stick is ebony, with an ivory turned handle and gold head, with the initials "S. S." marked upon it. The Judge will pay a liberal reward for its recovery, and make it lively for the thief if he can catch him.

A Woman's Book.

Mr. C. Vosburgh, of Port Allegany, is prepared to take orders for a neat and readable little volume, which especially by interesting to those interested in aspiring mind. The title of the book is "A Self Made Woman," and the heroine is indeed a shining example of that limited class of women. The story is interesting and the lesson instructive. The price ($1.50) places it within the reach of all, and we have no doubt that it will meet with a rapid sale.

Does This Mean You?

We send this week to each one of our subscribers in Smethport and its immediate vicinity who are behind six months or more in the payment of their subscription, a statement of the amount due up to the beginning of this volume—November 1. We cannot afford to employ a collector, and cannot spare the time from our own business to make our own collections; therefore we expect that each one of our friends receiving this statement will consider himself personally solicited to pay his subscription. Those with whom we have a running account are excepted.

Smethport Graded School.

Circulars stating the objects, advantages, rates, &c., of the above Institution, have been issued from this office. These circulars are for distribution throughout the county for the information of those who may wish to attend a first class high school. They contain a brief and modest statement of facts, without brag or bluster, and should favorably impress any one with the superior advantages now offered at this Institution. In addition to the common English branches, pupils will be taught in sciences, the Languages, Higher Mathematics, Music, Drawing and Painting. Prof. Kales is assisted by three teachers, and other competent instructors will be provided as the necessities of the school may require. Pupils outside of the Borough will be required to pay a moderate tuition fee, and all bills for tuition are payable in advance. The present term which opened September 7, will close Dec. 3—next week Friday. The winter term will open two weeks from that date, on Wednesday, Dec. 22. The term just closing has been very successful, and we look to see a large attendance of earnest, enthusiastic students at the coming term.

Port Allegany.

Geary & Hanlons large store is nearly completed.

The amateur minstrel troupe promises to be a success.

Another effort is being made this fall to organize a Literary Society.

Liberty station has recently been about as lively as any part of our township.

There is not near as much public drunkenness in our town as there was during the summer.

We venture to say that there is not a town in this section of country that contains more reliable and reponsible business men than Port Allegany.

It is not only an assertion but a fact that Jewett & Keatings' tannery at this place has a greater capacity than the famous Wilcox tannery.

We know of citizens who assert they will cause arrest to be made unless certain individuals desist from violating the law by hunting on the Sabbath.

Our hardware men have a good supply of stoves and our enterprising coal firm, Dalrymple and Humphrey a full yard of coal, at cheap prices, consequently we do not dread the winter, provided we can corner enough of the "ready". We are not particular whether it be hard or soft.

H. J. Hoelsche who for a few years has been a salesman at different stores in this village, and lately at the store of Davis & Simar, is about to locate elsewhere. Herman has always been active and liberal in affairs of public interest, and he will be missed.

Phobo.

A Rare Chance.

Any party wishing to purchase a complete outfit for a Barber Shop will find it to their advantage to call upon or address Alfred Sturdivant, of this place. The lot comprises a barber's chair, and other necessary furniture and fixings, and will be sold cheap 4 2t

Great Reduction in Prices.

The undersigned would most respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally that he is now selling goods at astonishing low figures, Why—Because he is selling for cash and for cash only. Therefore I sell cheaper than ever. Don't fail to call and examine my stock of goods and convince yourselves. I return my sincere thanks for your patronage in the past, and would most cordially solicit a continuance of the same, as I shall always endeavor to serve your interests in every respect.

Yours, Respectfully.
J. P. WENDEL.

Wood! Wood! Wood!

A number of our subscribers have expressed their desire to pay for their paper in wood. We have depended upon them and upon others of whom we have engaged the article. We find it very poor dependence, and that our woodpile has grown "smaller by degrees and beautifully less" until there is scarcely any substance to it. If we wait for good sleighing so that our friends can draw it more easily, we will probably have no need for wood or fires—on earth at least. We are strongly tempted to discard the wood stove and burn coal entirely, and shall certainly do so unless some of our fair promising friends fulfil their promises in a very short order, as we prefer the cash to the wood at any time. Subscribers who have more cords of wood than money can bring it NOW or not at all. We shall have none but good body wood, not more than twenty inches in length.

The Sidewalk Question.

Pursuant to notice the Borough Council met last evening to take into consideration the question of ordering a walk on East street from Main to the covered bridge. There was a full attendance both of the members of the Council and of citizens owning property along the line of the said street and interested in the walk. For the purpose of ascertaining the drift of public opinion regarding the matter an expression of the sentiment of citizens present was called for.

Dr. W. Y. McCoy thought there ought to be a walk built, but that it was too late to do anything very extensive this year, and that perhaps a single plank walk laid down temporarily would answer. L. Rogers thought if anything was done a good walk ought to be built. He was ready to build the walk along the line of his property at any time if ordered. A. D. Hamlin informed the council that it was an utter impossibility to get the proper plank now, if the walk was ordered. A vote of the citizens present was obtained resulting in an almost unanimous expression in favor of the council ordering the walk.—A vote of the council being taken, the walk was ordered, with no provisions as to the time for its completion or its location. The Council then adjourned until the next evening for farther consideration.

The meeting of the next evening was brief. A resolution was passed ordering that a walk be built on the east side of East street, three feet wide, the outside being not more than five feet from the line of the street, properly graded, and to be completed by the 1st day of May, 1876.

We may state that if the weather permits and it is possible to get the lumber it is the understanding that the walk will be built this season. The property owners on the opposite side of the street have signed a paper agreeing to bear one-third of the expense of the walk. It is required by ordinance that the parties must have 20 days notice to build. Before that time it would be impossible to do anything at it. Therefore it all depends upon the willing spirit of the property owners—and the weather—whether we have that much needed walk this winter or not.

A Warning.

The public are cautioned against negociating for three notes given by Mr. Walters to Mr. Leroy Young, two of $100 each and one of $28. adv 3-4t

New Patterns.

Mrs. Reynolds & Stanley, dressmakers, have just returned with all the latest styles of Fall and Winter patterns, and are prepared to do all work entrusted to them neatly and promptly. 49

Close of School.

The Fall term of the Smethport Graded School will close December 3—one week from tomorrow (Friday). It is intended to close the school with a public exhibition on Friday evening. All friends of the school are invited to attend.

Ode to Autumn.

[From the Washington Hawkeye.]

The grasshopper creaks in the leary gloom, And the bumble bee bumbleth the live long day. But where have they gone with the bran-new broom? And what has been done to the buzzsaw's play?

Oh, it's little he thinks of the cold mince pie, And it's little he seeks of the raw ice cream; For the dying year, with its tremendous sigh, Shall waken the lingering loon from his dream.

Oh, list! For the cricket, now far and near, Shrilly singeth his roundelay, And the negligent noodle his noisy cheer, And where the doodlebug eats the hay.

Oh, the buzz saw so busily buzzes the stick, And bumbling the bumble bee bumbleth his tune; While the cricket cricks crickingly down at the creek, And the noodle calls noisesomly out, "Is it soon?"

The dog fennel sighs "She is here! she is here!" And the smart-weed says dreamily, "Give us a beer" And the jimson-weed hollers, "Oh, pull down your vest!"

FROM OLEAN.

Two Shocking Accidents.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Express.

OLEAN, N. Y., Nov. 20.

A sad accident happened at Jewett & Keating's tannery, in this village, yesterday morning. A colored man named Andrew Norris, for many years a resident of this place, fell into a hot leach, completely boiling him, from the effects of which he died at two o'clock this morning Norris was an employee of the tannery company, engaged in emptying leaches, and must have missed his foothold and fallen in. No one was present at the time of the accident. The first that was seen of the unfortunate man after, he was in the engine-room applying oil to his par-boiled person. He was not able to give any coherent account of how he came in such a plight. He was, according to the most trustworthy information we have been able to obtain, upwards of ninety years of age at the time of his death

Another absent-minded conductor, another railway collision and another list of killed and maimed. Erie train 32 (the accommodation), R. A. Mead, conductor, Lucas, engineer, pulled out from Salamanca yesterday behind time, with orders to run to Carrollton and wait for the way freight from the east (No 37). Conductor Mead received his orders and also the duplicate order for the engineer which he handed to a brakeman to deliver to the engineer. The way freight also had orders to run to Carrollton and there take the switch for the accommodation. Upon arriving at Carrollton conductor Meade pulled his train out from the station and about a mile east of Carrollton collided with the way freight. Both trains were running at a high rate of speed, and the effect was terrific. Both trains were almost totally wrecked. Langworthy, the conductor of the way freight, was totally injured and has since died. John Eaves, the engineer of the way freight, was fatally injured, though yet alive. A brakeman on the freight died a few minutes after the accident. The fireman of 32 was killed outright. The wreck was cleared off last night so trains are now running as usual.

Personal.

That magnificent piece of architecture, the new brick M. E. church of Fredonia, erected at a cost of $20,000, was presided over for three years by that able and eloquent young divine, Rev, A. N. Craft. He was transferred to Titusville in the autumn of 1873, and there, as in Fredonia his eloquent and fearless sermons are listened to by multitudes. All who have visited the camp ground on Chautauqua Lake have been impressed with the power of his logic and the beauty of his speech. From over work and anxiety connected with his mission, Mr. Craft is occasionally subject to billious attacks. Sensible in this as in other matters, he does not hesitate to use for his relief, what his judgment and experience dictate. Neither is he willing to "hide his light under a bushel," but speaks out in this as in other matters, on the side of truth, in tones that can not be misunderstood, though brief, yet to the point. Here is what he says:

FREDONIA N. Y., July 14 1872.

Dr. Fenner—Dear Sir.—I have used your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and find it the best remedy for a deranged state of the liver and bowels of any that I have ever used. A. N. CRAFT.
Pastor of M. E. Church, Fredonia, N. Y.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, & Co. Smethport, Pa.

L. W. CRAWFORD
use of
W. H. MANDEVILLE
vs.
THE MCKEAN COUNTY BITUMINOUS COAL COMPANY.

No. 32, February Term, 1875.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY of MCKEAN, } ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County, GREETING:

WE COMMAND YOU, That you summon The McKean County Bituminous Coal Co. so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Smethport, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday of December next, to answer L. W. Crawford use of W. H. Mandeville, in a plea of Assumpsit. Damages claimed $10,000.

And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable H. W. Williams, President of our said Court, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

M A SPRAGUE, Prothy.

per H. Quackenbush, Dep.

I certify the above and foregoing to be true copy of the original writ in my hands.

ATTEST: THOS. KING, Sheriff

Petition.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PETITION will be presented at the next session of the Legislature for the passage of a law repealing the Commissioners of the Big Level State Road, long enough to collect present taxes, pay up indebtedness and settle up accounts.

For the Commissioners,
W. S. OVIATT.

Nov. 4, 1875.

Citation.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE HELD BY JOHN R. LEE AND NELSON K. HOPKINS, TRUSTEES. CITATION TO THOSE INTERESTED TO APPEAR DECEMBER 20, 1875.

NO. 21 DECEMBER TERM, 1875.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to S G Austin, M P Bush, J B Bull, Geo. Palmer, Theodore Butler, G N Burwell, T D Barton, Cadwallader Bull, B C Caryl, H S Chamberlain, Estes H Cowing, Charles E Clark, S W Crittenden, A R Cobb, Harry Daw, Joseph Dart jr., Jane A Farnham, S D Flagg, Adam Good, M C Haight, E Hadley, P Heimlich, jr., Wm A Hart, A A Howard, J C Harrison, Nathaniel Hall, Isaac Holloway, Thompson Horsce, N K Hall, Henry Kip, A C Klug, P P Kissam, John T Lacy, H M Mixer, Jno T Noye, A P Nichols, L H Pratt, G A Prince, Thos Stephenson, O F Presbrey, Henry Roup, H W Rogers, Jason Sexton, O G Steele, Thos Savage, P L Sternberg, Thomas Sully, Edwin Thomas, B Timmermann, J F Thornton, D Tillinghast, C C Wales, Leonard White, J J White, A R Williams, James Wadsworth, Geo C White, Wm Williams, R G White; and to all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, Greeting:

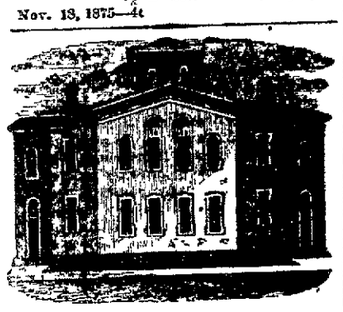
Whereas John R Lee and Nelson K Hopkins, Trustees under a deed executed by Daniel Kingsbury and wife, unto them bearing date, the 16th day of February, A D 1859, have presented their petition to the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pennsylvania, representing to the said Court, that it will be for the interest and advantage of those interested in the following described real estate so held in trust by them, to wit. All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the townships of Bradford and Corydon, in the County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania; more particularly bounded and described as follows viz:

Beginning at a hemlock tree at the southeast corner of Warrant numbered 3421; thence east 586 rods, more or less, to the southeast corner of Warrant numbered 3421; thence south 326 rods, more or less, to the northeast corner of Warrant numbered 3416; thence west 582 rods, more or less, to the northwest corner of Warrant numbered 3416; thence north to the northeast corner of warrant numbered 4909; thence west 545 rods, more or less, to the northwest corner of Warrant numbered 4909; thence north 237 8 10 rods, more or less, to a post; thence east 545 rods, more or less, to a post; thence north to the place of beginning, containing two thousand acres, more or less, being Warrant numbered 3420, and the south part of Warrant numbered 4908; that the same should be sold, and the Court has fixed the twentieth day of December next at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, for the parties interested in the said real estate to appear; these therefore are to warn you and each of you, to appear at the day and place above designated, and you shall be heard.

WITNESS the Honorable H W Williams, President of our said Court of Common Pleas, at Smethport, the twenty-eight day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

M. A SPRAGUE, Prothonotary,
C. K SARTWELL, Deputy.

Nov. 18, 1875—4t



SMETHPORT

GRADED SCHOOL.

Present Term will close

December 3, 1875.

The Winter Term Commences

Wed December 22, 1875

J. W. Kales, Principal.

T. MULLIN, Jr.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, & SEGARS.

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

SAW and PLANING MILL.

I WISH to give notice through the columns of the Miner that I am prepared to

Plane & Match Lumber

in the most approved manner, at my SAW and PLANING MILL in Bobtown (an adjunct of Smethport,) and am also prepared to

Saw Bills at Short Notice.

I only ask for a reasonable portion of the patronage of Potatoe and Marvin Creek Valleys.

L. Rogers.

Smethport, Sept, 9, 1875—tf.

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER

Having established a Jewelry store in the Mixer Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes
Augurs
Auger Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle greases
Apple parers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed cords
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Boxes
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Butt hinges
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
Catches
Cattle leaders
Chains, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Clevises
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
" plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Frosters
Fly paper
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sticks
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse irons
Iron all kinds—and Publishing, waffle and tuyere
" stands
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Nippers
Oil
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
" picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Pipes
Rope
Rivets
Rules
Sand paper
Saws
Shingle tools
Sand paper
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scrapers, cast and steel
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sickle sheets
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Steels
Tacks
Tea kettles
Telescope frames
Tin rolls
Traps
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wood screws
Whiffletree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c, &c

Also Agent for the reliable **Grover & Baker S. M. Co.** Call and see late improvements, &c., on this machine.

EUREKA!

McCOY & REILLY,

("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

We would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the at nexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous including works of the best authors. In **School Books** **Books,**

we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Fresh Arrival

OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR

FALL & WINTER

At SAM. GUNZBERG'S.

WE have determined to make LOW PRICES LOWER. Our salesroom is filled with all the newest patterns and the best makes of the season. We have the most elegant

OVERCOATS

to be found, and of which we will make a specialty this year. Also a fine assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, VALISES, &C

Buying only in large quantities, to supply

Three Large Stores,

we are enabled to give you great inducements in prices. We offer a fine selection of

Youths, Boys & Childrens Clothing.

All we ask is to call and examine our goods and weigh the extraordinary advantages we offer, and you will leave convinced that it is the best place to buy your goods.

Herman Cohn, Manager.

26-ly

Subpœna in Divorce.

MARY E. KELLY, by her next friend Wm. Talbot vs HERMANN P. KELLY.

In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County. February Term, 1876. No. 136.

The Respondent in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of our said Court, at the Court House in Smethport, on Monday, the 20th day of December next, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be granted the Libellant, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

THOS. KING, Sheriff.

Smethport, Nov. 11, 1875—4t

J. G. PELTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

OLEAN, N. Y.

The finest cloths for Gents' wear constantly on hand. Suits cut and made in the latest styles, at reasonable prices, and a perfect fit guaranteed. 7:13 ly

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Receipts for Supper Recipes.

MOLASSES CAKE.—Five cups flour, one and a half of butter, two and a half of sugar, one of molasses, one of cream, four eggs, one pound raisins, citron and mixed spices.

OATMEAL COOKIES.—One pint milk, one-quarter pound butter, two eggs, one tablespoonful brewer's yeast, one-half cup sugar, a little salt and nutmeg. Stand over night till very light, and fry in boiling lard. Tea and chocolate.

STEAMED TOAST.—Corn bread, three cups meal, one cup flour, one tablespoonful butter, do. sugar, one tablespoonful soda, one quart buttermilk, or some milk, two eggs.

KISSES.—Beat well yolks of eight and whites of two eggs, mix with four ounces butter, warmed, one pound flour, and four ounces sugar to a paste. Roll into thick biscuits, and bake on tin plates.

ALMOND CAKE.—Two ounces blanched bitter almonds, pounded fine, seven ounces flour, sifted and dried; ten eggs, one pound loaf sugar, powdered and sifted, and a wineglass of rose water.

BROWN BISCUIT.—Three quarts Graham flour, put into one of milk and water, with a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of soda, and a little salt.

CUP CAKE.—Four eggs, four cups flour, three cups powdered sugar, one cup butter, one cup milk, one glass white wine, spices, and a teaspoonful soda.

GINGER CUP CAKE.—Five eggs, two teacups molasses, two do. brown sugar rolled fine, two do. butter, one cup milk, five cups flour, one-half cup powdered allspice and cloves, one-half cup ginger, one-half teaspoonful soda melted in vinegar.

GOLD HAM CAKE.—Take ham that may be getting dry, pound finely, with the fat, in a mortar, season with pepper and mixed spice; add clarified butter until meat is moistened, and place one-half hour in the oven. Put the mold in warm water a few minutes, that it may turn out well.

APPLE JELLY.—Pour one quart of apple juice on one pound fresh apples pared and cored, simmer till well broken, strain off the juice, and let it stand till cold. Then add two ounces calf's-foot, nine ounces sugar, two lemons, rind and juice, and whites and shells of eight eggs. Let it boil a quarter of an hour, strain, and put in a mold.

HOT GINGERBREAD.—One pint molasses, do. sour milk, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one spoonful ginger, and a little salt. Mix thick as cake.—*Housekeeper.*

Directions for Cane-seating Rocking-chairs.

Royal Smith, Millington, Mass., describes in the *New England Farmer* a successful method of making good manure at small cost. It was composed of about two cords of good, green cow dung, made in the stable, under cover, mingled with ten bushels of plaster and five bushels of salt. The heap was cut over care ully four times during the summer, the lumps carefully beat out, and the whole thoroughly intermingled; and the last time it was cut over two hundred and fifty pounds of German potash, and he contains sixty per cent. of sulphate of potash, was also mingled with it.

The experiment has proved very successful with me. I used 170 bushels of it last fall at the rate of a bushel to the square rod, spread from the cart with my shovel, on a mowing field composed of a stiff, moist, sandy loam, but which had been underdrained and had borne good crops of grass for several years, but needed top dressing. Its effect on this land was very gratifying and satisfactory, the small amount used producing as good results as a heavy top dressing of good compost, and the surface now the crop of grass is mowed off, presents a thick mat of grass that looks green and vigorous and very promising for a good crop of hower, which is more than I can say of my other top dressed mowings just now.

An Acre of Ground.

An exchange, speaking of the possibilities of an acre of ground, says: We know that two hundred bushels of corn were once grown on one acre, and that five bales of cotton have been made on the same area of soil, but we do not know that the limits of production were reached in either case. We should try to find out not merely how much of any given crop can be produced on an acre of ground, but how cheaply it can be grown. A big crop may not, in all cases, be a profitable one. It may cost too much to make it. The greatest yield with the smallest possible outlay of capital and labor is what we must aim at. As we have said before—and we wish to impress the truth on the reader's mind—our farmers are often poor, not so much because their crops are small—and small they are compared with what they might be—as because it costs too much to make them. We must learn to make larger crops with less labor.

Trying the Experiment.

A Detroiter had his hair cut the other day, and after the barber had finished the head was the worst looking job ever turned out in Detroit. The man was hopping mad as he looked into the glass, and he roared out:

"Why, you blamed fool, you don't know anything about hair cutting."

"Don't say, boss," said the owner of the shop, coming forward. "I told him to take your head to learn on, but it didn't 'pear to me dat he'll ever make much of a barber!"

French experiments indicate that iron rails of excellent quality show in three years a wear of 0.208 inches, while steel rails show in four years a wear of only 0.157 inches, the table of the rail preserving a perfectly regular form.

A farmer in Oxford county, Maine, tried to drive a bear out of his garden, thinking it was a calf. He left a yard of gunt down cloth in the bear's mouth.

SOME VALUABLE FIGURES.

Interesting Statistics and Comparisons of Agriculture in the United States.

The following table gives us, at a glance, the bushels and the value of the crops raised in the United States for the year 1873:

	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	852,272,000	$447,143,020
Wheat	231,986,720	303,504,360
Rye	15,147,000	11,142,127
Oats	270,240,000	124,375,750
Barley	32,044,431	28,333,529
Buckwheat	7,837,000	5,882,043
Potatoes	134,599,000	74,774,390
Tobacco, lbs.	572,811,000	30,685,572
Hay, tons	25,060,120	339,316,426

Of the amount New York State raised 17,692,000 bushels of corn; 37,548,000 bushels of oats, and 21,923,000 bushels of potatoes.

LIVE STOCK.

The following table gives us, at a glance, the live stock in the country on the first day of January, 1874, and the value of each description thereof.

	Number.	Value.
Horses	9,336,900	$966,997,420
Mules	1,200,300	119,309,950
Oxen and other cattle	18,218,130	312,543,803
Milch cows	12,705,300	399,999,879
Sheep	33,999,300	85,997,986
Hogs	29,989,900	134,956,439

Of this number New York State had 639,900 horses; 736,300 oxen; 1,410,000 milch cows; 2,007,200 sheep, and 661,500 hogs.

THE CORN CROP.

The following table gives us the number of bushels of corn raised in the United States for five years, with comparisons of the different years:

Year.	Bushels.
1869	760,944,549
1870	1,094,250,000
1871	991,996,000
1872	1,092,719,000
1873	852,272,000

THE WHEAT CROP.

The following table gives the number of bushels of wheat raised in the United States for five years:

Year.	Bushels.
1869	287,784,709
1870	235,884,700
1871	320,722,400
1872	249,997,100
1873	230,978,700

The above tables are well worthy of preservation.

Food and Work.

It appears, from a scientific authority, that the work done in walking three miles an hour is equal to about one-tenth the work done by direct ascent. Three foot tons is a fair day's work for a man of average height. This would be equivalent to walking fifteen miles in a little over five hours. A hard day's work would be equivalent to walking twenty-four miles in eight hours. Dr. Parkes mentions an extreme case, in which a man in a copper mill did as much as 727 foot tons in a day, his average work being 443 foot tons. The ordinary work of a military prisoner is 310 foot tons. The velocity at which work was done, and the consequent resistance, greatly affect the quantity of potential energy required for its accomplishment. For the production of any amount of what may be termed productive work, a much larger amount of potential energy has to be expended. Professor Haughton, of Dublin, has calculated that, of the total potential energy produced in the body, 200 foot tons are required for the action of the heart. Then the animal heat absorbs from 2,000 to 2,500 foot tons, or more.

According to Helmholtz, about five times as much energy is used in the internal work of the body as is expended in ordinary productive work. In the case of severe work, the proportion of internal work to productive work is still greater. Supposing the work performed by a man to consist of walking, the most economical rate, both as regards the amount of food required to sustain it and the amount of potential energy expended on the body itself, is about three miles an hour. Both above and below that speed there is a decrease in the amount of active work as compared with the non-productive energy. A man walking fifteen or sixteen miles a day, or doing an equivalent amount of work in another form, would require twenty-three ounces of food, composed of albuminates 4.6 ounces, fat three ounces, starch 14.3 ounces, and salts 1.1 ounces. This would yield a potential energy of 4,130 foot tons, and 900 foot tons for productive work. A mere sitting idle for a man at rest would be fifteen ounces, but with this amount a man would lose weight. About 7,000 foot tons a day of potential energy is about the greatest amount which is possible as a permanency. This would yield 600 foot tons of productive work. These calculations apply only to men in health.

A New Kind of Ceiling.

Scribner's Monthly describes contrivances for ceilings which would be desirable for kitchens, dairies, refreshment rooms, or other rooms, where washable ceilings are needed: "A refreshment saloon in London has been finished inside in such a manner as to be readily washed out with a hose. The floor is paved, the walls are of majolica, and the ceiling is covered with enameled sheet iron. When it is desired to clean the room, the furniture is removed, the hose is laid on, and the place is simply drenched and flooded till clean. The ceiling is the novel feature of the room. To prepare it, large pieces of sheet iron were coated with white enamel in the usual manner, and were then handsomely painted in colors. After baking to secure the colors, the sheets were affixed to the beams of the floor overhead. The joints are made to fit tight, and once in place, the enameled plates will last as long as the building stands. This style of ceiling is partially fire-proof, and saves all the expense, repairs, and danger of laths and plaster."

Wooden rails have been successfully tried on a railroad in Pennsylvania. Trains can be run over them at the rate of sixteen miles an hour with safety, and they will last from three to four years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Russian minister, at Constantinople, has had an interview with the Grand Vizier, during which he threatened armed intervention by the great powers if the Turkish persecution of Christians continued.....The Atlanta Constitution's exploring party left Hunnewells, Ga., for Okefenokee swamp. The party numbers twenty-two, and is fully equipped. Prof. Little, the State geologist, accompanies the expedition. ....The inhabitants of Kaka, on the White Nile, have revolted and defeated the Egyptian troops, killing one hundred of them. ....The Imparcial, of Madrid, states that Mr. Cushing, the American minister, has delivered to the minister of foreign affairs another note in regard to the jurisdiction of courts-martial over citizens of the United States..... The Diario Español, of Madrid, says that the Vatican has sent a note to Madrid, which expresses approval of Cardinal Simeoni's conduct regarding the recent Vatican circular..... The Servian military, after three days' maneuvers, were ordered to the frontier. .....The purchasing committee of the bondholders of the defunct St. Joseph and Denver railroad, bought the road for $130,000 from the Kansas Master of Chancery.....A fast mail train is to be run from New York to St. Louis..... The legality of the grand jury which indicted the $97,000 treasury robbers having been questioned, a test case brought out the decision that it was legal..... The miners in the Hocking Valley (Ohio) coal mines, and in the coal mines of Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, are on a strike ..... The American Bible Society's managers have informed the managers of the centennial exhibition that they cannot be exhibitors in the centennial fair if the exhibition is to be opened on Sundays.

It is reported from Penang, Malaya, that the Malayans are besieging the British residency at Perak, and that an effort was making to expel the British from the country ..... It is reported that the central government for Alsace-Lorraine will be established at Berlin, and that a special ministry will probably be created for the provinces.....The London Times published a telegram from Alexandria which said that the Khedive had applied to England for two financiers to rehabilitate Egyptian finances.....A $5 counterfeit bank note purporting to have been issued by the First National bank of Galena, Ill., has been discovered..... The complete returns from the Massachusetts election give Rice 89,133; Gaston, 73,246; Baker, 8,365; Adams, 1,774, and Phillips, 301 votes Henry L. Jolly, claiming to be the only survivor of the steamer Pacific, was picked up by a passing vessel after having been afloat on the pilot-house for two days and nights. The Pacific plied between Portland, Or., and San Francisco, and on the ill-fated voyage had over one hundred souls on board..... One man was killed and two seriously injured by the premature explosion of a blast in a sewer in Boston .....The commissioner of internal revenue has ordered that when cigars are packed in tin boxes, and the number of cigars, the manufacturer's name, the district and State, are inefaceably stamped into the tin, the cigars are not to be seized. .....The Whitehall (N. Y.) fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and destroyed property valued at $50,000 ..... Wm. Conover, of Campton, Pa., was shot and killed by his son-in-law, Henry Decker, who formerly lived with his wife at the old man's house, but had recently left both. Decker is incarcerated to kill his wife, but was scared off.

Miners are still being found in the Black Hills by the chilling, aged are driven out .... The Post-office department issued 20,000,000 postal cards in October.....On and after January first the letter postage to France will be fourteen cents, on account of the French government imposing a tax called "sea postage." The postage to other parts of Europe will remain at five cents..... The mail-carriages arrived in Bombay, India, with the Prince of Wales on board .....A conflagration at Whitehall, N. Y., caused great destruction to property .....A train of forty cars on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, when near Whitehall, N. Y., broke in two, and shortly after came together again, when sixteen cars were thrown down an embankment and ruined, with most of their freights. No one seriously injured .....The attorney-general has decided that canal boats are not required to be documented as vessels of the United States..... In Woodcockst, R. I., some rascals entered Oak Hill cemetery and threw down and broke about eighty marble monuments, headstones, etc. No reason is assigned for the outrage. .....Charles J. Connor, one of the most prominent citizens of Concord, N. H., and sheriff of Merrimack county, was arrested on charge of setting fire to his store .....The American frontier forts at Rock Island and Rogers are being prepared for hostilities..... A heavy earthquake shock is reported from San Benito county, California, preceded by a harsh rumbling noise. The direction of vibration was from east to west..... Judge McLean, of the New Jersey supreme court, has rendered a decision that an oral order to an officer is insufficient to justify the commitment of a prisoner; and that such order should be written, and stating the term of imprisonment.....Henry A. Mann, treasurer of Saratoga county, N. Y., has defaulted to the amount of $140,000 during the past fifteen years.

The brig S. W. Spencer, of Boston, the brig Toronto, the schooners Moses Patten, Nellie Chase and Serene, all sailed from Southern ports just previous to the hurricane which destroyed Galveston; and as they have not been heard of since, it is presumed they were all lost, with their crews..... The steamer City of Waco, of Mallory's line, after a good trip from New York, anchored outside of Galveston, during the night, in order to sail up the bay by daylight. About one o'clock, however, she was discovered to be on fire, and was burned to the water's edge, the hull afterward sinking. The passengers and crew, numbering about fifty, took to the boats, but in a high sea and stiff breeze prevailed, were unable to make land, and were driven from the coast. Steamers were sent in search of them in the morning, but at the time of this dispatch nothing had been heard of them. The Waco was valued at $150,000, and had $100,000 worth of cargo .....A special dispatch from Penang, Malaya, states that all this side of the Malay peninsula is greatly excited. A general outbreak is feared. Hong Kong has been telegraphed to for troops. One man-of-war, two gunboats, and about four hundred troops are now at Perak.....Ex-policeman's for the Spanish army in Cuba continue to arrive.....The accounts of the Pacific disaster continue to arrive.....The accounts of the Pacific disaster continue to arrive.....The accounts of the Pacific disaster